

Reference to BWC National Benefits and Related Facts

March , 2006

(Previous Versions Obsolete)

Best Workplaces for Commuters - Environmental and Energy Benefits

(all figures annual except as noted in footnote 3)

Date	Commuters Covered	Metric Tons CO ₂	Tons NOx	Tons VOCs	Gallons Gasoline	Barrels Oil	Gas Price ¹	Dollars Saved
Sept. 2001	360,000	165,000	440	235	18,745,000	446,000	\$1.54	\$28,913,000
Sept. 2002	570,000	261,000	700	375	29,652,00	706,000	\$1.33	\$39,293,000
Sept. 2003	1,100,000	500,000	1,350	725	56,804,000	1,352,000	\$1.58	\$89,494,000
Sept. 2004 ²	2,000,000	1,042,000	2,815	1,512	118,429,000	2,820,000	\$1.79	\$211,455,000
Sept. 2005	2,800,000	1,459,000	3,940	2,116	165,801,000	3,948,000	\$2.20	\$364,775,000
Cumulative thru Sept. 2005		3,427,000	9,245	4,963	389,431,000	9,272,000		\$733,930,000
Feb. 2006	3,000,000	1,564,000	4,221	2,267	177,643,000	4,230,000	\$2.42	\$429,400,000
Cumulative³		4,209,000	11,355	6,097	478,253,000	11,387,000		\$948,630,000

The Current CO₂ Reduction (February 2006 Annual Reduction Rate) is Equivalent to

One of the Following:

(From U.S. Climate Technology Center Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator)

200,770	Household electricity use for one year (number of households)
40,102,564	Number of tree seedlings grown for 10 years
1,303,333	Acres of pine or fir forests storing carbon for one year
12,820	Acres of forest preserved from deforestation
65,166,667	Propane cylinders used for home barbeques
7,947	Railcars of coal burned
526,599	Tons of waste recycled instead of landfilled

BWC Program Indicators as of February 28, 2006

- 1,500 BWC partners covering 3,000,000 employees, including:
 - 20 BWC Districts covering 700,000 employees
 - 1,480 BWC Employers (including Network members) covering 2,300,00 employees
 - 250 Fortune 500 worksites covering 600,000 employees

¹ Gasoline prices referenced here are based on monthly averages for all grades and all formulations reported by the Energy Information Administration. They are averages for the twelve month period ending on the month stated in the table, except for the February, 2006 price which is based on the average for the six month period ending with February, 2006.

² Figures for 2004 and 2005 reflect the findings of the 2004 BWC Survey that not only regular employees (shown in the "Commuters Covered" figures) change their commuting behavior in response to BWC commuter benefits, but there is also a smaller shift toward alternative modes among on-site contractor employees, temporary employees, and other irregular employees.

³ Cumulative figures reflect full year benefits the years 2001 through 2005, and half the annualized benefits shown for 2006 due to the fact that only six months of FY 2006 have elapsed as of this writing.



- 300 Network members (includes Network members that are not BWC Employers)
- 2.2 percent of the nation's civilian, non-farm workforce covered by commuter benefits meeting the BWC National Standard of Excellence.
- Primary Benefit breakdown: These numbers represent the number of BWC worksites offering each of the following primary benefits, and the number of employees at those worksites. A number of worksites offer more than one primary benefit. These worksites and their employees are counted for each primary benefit offered. Consequently the percentages add to more than 100%.

	Worksites		Employees	
Transit Subsidy	1,227	81.9%	1,800,023	59.0%
Vanpool Subsidy	226	15.1%	653,329	21.4%
Telecommuting	219	14.6%	270,935	8.9%
Parking Cash-Out	35	2.3%	20,965	0.7%
4th Option	72	4.8%	448,047	14.7%

Key Accomplishments of 2005

- Employer Strategies
 - Number of participating employers grew by more than 25 percent in 2005.
 - Number of employees covered grew by more than 40 percent in 2005 – from approximately 2 million to nearly 3 million.
 - Cumulative saving of 389 million gallons of fuel and 3.4 million metric tons of CO₂.
 - Fortune 500 effort grew by 50 percent in 2005.
- Commuter Districts
 - Grew from 12 districts to 20 in 2005.
 - Number of employees in districts grew by more than 100 percent in 2005.
 - 31 million gallons of fuel saved annually.
- BWC Network
 - Established in 2004.
 - Boasts more than 300 members that support and work toward the goal; of reducing drive-alone commuting.

Travel Facts

- Total miles driven by cars and light trucks in 2004 – 2.7 trillion (FHWA Highway Statistics 2004)
- Percentage of Total VMT represented by commuting – 27 percent (National Household Transportation Survey, 2001)
- Total Commuting VMT – 734 billion (calculated)
- Total Crude Oil Equivalent consumed by Cars and Light Trucks in 2002 – 5.8 million barrels per day (DOE)

Congestion in America – Highlights from TTI's 2005 Urban Mobility Study

- Cost of congestion – \$63.1 billion per year,



- Annual delay per peak period (rush hour) traveler, which has grown from 16 hours to 47 hours since 1982,
- Number of urban areas with more than 20 hours of annual delay per peak traveler, which has grown from only 5 in 1982 to 51 in 2003,
- Total amount of delay, reaching 3.7 billion hours in 2003, and
- Wasted fuel, totaling 2.3 billion gallons lost to engines idling in traffic jams.

GfK Automotive National Survey Findings on Attitudes & Behaviors

Commute considerations are important in driving workplace decision-making.

A majority (85%) of commuters surveyed reported commute consideration as Important in determining where they work / look for work, with the largest proportion reporting such considerations as 'Very Important.' Less than one-in-five (15%) deem such matters as 'Not at All Important'

There is broad positive association attributed to the concept of Commuter Benefits.

A majority (68%) of commuters reported a positive attitudinal shift upon awareness of employers / companies offering such benefits to employees.

A majority of American commuters report anticipated changes in behavior should Commuter Benefits be offered by their employer.

Should the opportunity exist, the largest proportion (25%) of commuters anticipate utilizing Commuter Benefits at least 3 times each week, while others predict taking advantage of such offerings 1-2 times each week (15%), or a few times per month (15%).

The American workforce is interested in working for a company that offers Commuter Benefits.

A majority of commuters (57%) express interest in working for a company that offers a Commuter Benefits program.

There is strong overall agreement that companies offering Commuter Benefits demonstrate environmental leadership.

A majority of commuters (83%) are in agreement that the offering of Commuter Benefits demonstrates environmental leadership, due to reduced traffic congestion, air pollution, and energy savings.

The recent elevation in gasoline prices has impacted the attitudes and behaviors of those who commute to / from work.

Half report either considering changing jobs to reduce their commute (12%), or behavioral changes (i.e. seeking carpooling opportunities, use of mass transit, etc.) to limit commute (39%). The remainder of commuters across the U.S. report no changes in (commuting) behavior as a result of gasoline prices

